

JULY, 1927

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





---

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE me for information relative to the Union Labor Life Insurance Company. Write direct to the office at 1701 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.



IF YOU HAVE some protection in your local union through a mortuary benefit, then additional insurance of \$500.00 will be all the greater help to your family should you be called away. The Union Labor Life Insurance Company also writes twenty-year endowment policies and group policies covering the membership of a local.



IN 1920 the Illinois farmers kept 1,243,500 horses and mules on their farms; in 1927 the Illinois farmers are keeping only 980,100 horses and mules on their farms. In other words, the number of work horses and mules on Illinois farms has slumped nearly 22 per cent in seven years.

This, again, means that the Illinois farmers must find a market for 6,500,000 bushels of corn and 12,000,000 bushels of oats that they used to feed to the work horses and mules that they kept on their farms before they began to use tractors so widely.



ORGANIZED LABOR believes that men should have steady employment under good conditions; that the place for women is at home, and that children should be in school. These views they have held for years, and now it is encouraging to see lawyers, ministers and influential business men becoming deeply interested along these lines.



UNION MEN who will read abuse of their unions in the daily papers and never kick, but keep right on paying their good money for it, will get hot under the collar if a labor paper says something they do not like and send it back marked "refused." This is one reason why the daily papers don't publish labor's side of the case.

---



# [OFFICIAL MAGAZINE] INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XXIV

JULY, 1927

Number 8

## Office of Publication

222 E. Michigan Street.....Indianapolis, Ind.  
Daniel J. Tobin, Editor

Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum.....\$2.00 | Single Copies 20 cents  
(All Orders Payable in Advance)

Correspondents writing matter for the Magazine should write on one side of paper only and separate from all other business. Address all communications to International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Daniel J. Tobin, President and Editor, Room 212, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, under the supervision of the General Executive Board.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

General President, DANIEL J. TOBIN, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
General Secretary-Treasurer, THOMAS L. HUGHES, 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
First Vice-President, MICHAEL J. CASHAL, 230 16th St., West New York, N. J.  
Second Vice-President, MICHAEL CASEY, 295 Sanchez St., San Francisco, Cal.  
Third Vice-President, PATRICK BERRELL, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
Fourth Vice-President, JOHN GEARY, 1003 Beech St., St. Paul, Minn.  
Fifth Vice-President, JOHN F. ENGLISH, 1334 Tremont St., Roxbury, Mass.  
Sixth Vice-President, D. J. MURPHY, 3546 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.  
Seventh Vice-President, WILLIAM F. HART, 291 Monmouth St., Jersey City, N. J.  
General Auditor, GEORGE WILLIAM BRIGGS, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## TRUSTEES

NATHANIEL J. LANNAN, 362 Park St., Dorchester, Mass.  
JOHN G. CLAY, 629 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
MILTON DOLL, 217 W. 12th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## *Money Available for Inauguration of Federal Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act*

THE FAILURE of Congress at its last session to provide funds for the functioning of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation act after passing it will not cripple altogether the administration of the law, President Anthony J. Chlopek of the International Longshoremen's Association reports.

The act will be administered by the U. S. Employees' Compensation commission. Mr. Chlopek reports that President Coolidge and General Lord of the budget commission have agreed to the suggestion of the Compensation Commission that the Commission be permitted to use the funds appropriated to it for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1928, for putting into effect the law as far as possible.

The Commission has decided under the circumstances to establish five deputy offices. A Cleveland office will have jurisdiction over the Great Lakes District. The New York office will have jurisdiction over the New England States. The Baltimore office will function for Baltimore, Philadelphia, Hampton Roads and surrounding territory. New Orleans will have jurisdiction over the South Atlantic & Gulf Coast Ports. The San Francisco office will have charge of the entire Pacific Coast Ports.



# EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin)

IN THE JUNE ISSUE of our Journal there appeared a letter signed by Thomas Hickey of Local Union No. 807, living in Brooklyn, New York, which, in substance, refers to the victory gained by the Milk Wagon Drivers of Chicago as related in a previous issue of our magazine.

One of the statements in Brother Hickey's letter reads as follows: "Some day New York may produce some like them, but it cannot be done overnight, so we must plod along as best we can."

The Editor of this Journal desires to say that it was understood that this statement made by Brother Hickey was somewhat of a personal nature and was due perhaps to some feeling existing between Brother Hickey and some of the local officers in New York, as very often occurs, as a local man sees affairs from a local standpoint. He also desires to say, he pays but little attention to statements of this kind and that from his many years of experience in dealing with our unions and officers in the different parts of the country, he is satisfied we have as good a set of officers in New York who are working just as hard as the officers in any other city in the country.

It is true they may not show the same results because of conditions surrounding their organizations. New York City is the dumping ground for ninety per cent of the immigrants that land in this country and every young and old man who wants to stray away from home seems to have a burning desire to get to New York, consequently the officers of the unions have greater difficulty in organizing New York than they have in any other large city in the country.

Our boys in New York are confronted with this condition but are equal to meeting the situation, are forever putting forth their efforts to organize our people and are never idle.

I thought it was due our officers in New York that I make this statement, so there may not be any misunderstanding or false impression left as a result of Brother Hickey's letter.



MISFORTUNES OF THE PAST have taught the Democratic Party so many lessons and so overloaded it with inhibitions and mysterious fears that today it has more to dread from some of its leaders than from all of its foes. Its plight is well illustrated by the trembling apprehension with which the anticipated candidacy of Governor Alfred E. Smith for the presidency is regarded in some quarters.

It is not denied that Governor Smith at the moment better than any other represents Democratic ideals, nor that he is one of the ablest public men the nation has produced, but fear that he may be opposed for certain irrelevant reasons causes keen distress in certain quarters. There are those, within the party, who would much rather go comfortably and sedately to defeat with a mediocrity than engage in a genuine contest led by a strong figure who stands for known principles.

Many in the labor movement have become exasperated with this theory of politics and are hoping that the convention of 1928 will bring a new type of leadership to the party helm.

When the late President Wilson uttered that famous epigram, "Too



proud to fight," he was trying to reduce a rather complicated mental state to the simplest possible language.

Certainly we are safe in assuming that the late revered war leader was not enunciating a party slogan, nor yet sketching a plan of political strategy. There are those within the Democratic Party, however, who seem to favor the latter idea. They are coming forth now with their soothing syrup to warn Democracy that Governor Smith and Mr. McAdoo must not be permitted to fight it out in the next convention.

Notable among these peace-at-any-price publicists for the moment is Meredith Nicholson, Hoosier novelist and essayist, and personal friend of Thomas Taggart, big Democratic Boss of Indiana. Writing in the CENTURY MAGAZINE, Mr. Nicholson pleads eloquently for compromise and warns that a repetition of the 1924 tumult will inevitably blast Democratic hopes. He overlooks the fact that the drubbing of 1924 came as a result not of the fight but of the compromise, the very medicine he is thus early prescribing for 1928.

George Bernard Shaw, the sometimes ambiguous but always clever commentator, somewhere remarked that democracies never elevate superior men, but on the contrary the mob, coming upon such a creature, usually is inspired to rend him to pieces. The first thought stands the test of historical inspection in America, but the second is a bit off key. It is leaders in a democracy, not the people, who insist upon elevation only of second-rate men.

The Republican Party offers the best field of illustration. Let a superior man arise within the sacred circle and a hurdle is formed at once by party leaders. Ways and means for poisoning the victuals of the monstrosity are quickly formulated and the enterprise seldom fails. As practical strategy for a party with a normal majority of about 5,000,000 this may be all right.

But why should the Democratic Party, for which nothing short of a home run spells accomplishment, cut its cloth to fit Republican purposes?

One gathers from Mr. Nicholson's contribution that major contenders for the presidency should be eliminated because their friends love them well enough to fight for them and their enemies dislike them well enough to fight against them. A nice, docile, middle-of-the-road conservative would suit him as the Democratic nominee, or perhaps he would choose an unknown against whose polished surface no mud would cling. Such a one might be calculated to lose no Democratic strength. But why be content with holding what is insufficient for the purpose in hand?

It was the loss of the working class vote that caused the disastrous defeat of 1924. The Democratic Party went into that campaign with the most reactionary platform in thirty years. Labor was rebuffed at the convention and a candidate was chosen whom labor knew only as a Wall street lawyer. The laboring class is the backbone of the Democratic Party. Why go further in search of reasons for the party's debacle?

In Governor Smith, the Democratic Party has presidential timber in which labor has confidence. He is easily the greatest vote-getter of the generation. He enjoys the confidence and affection of all classes and sects in the great state, which has four times elected him governor.

The religious issue has in a large measure been cleared away by Governor Smith's answer to Mr. Marshall. It never was as overshadowing here in the Middle West as Mr. Nicholson and some other observers would have us believe.



In order to understand the political philosophy of the peace-craving party man, it is necessary to consider that the practical politician desires above everything else to hold the reins. That the nag is too slow ever to reach the destination is a matter that must await attention after the reins have been firmly grasped. Democratic leaders of the Taggart type play the game according to a standard technique. They want no strong candidates, whose strength lies in their own personality and personal following: they prefer to shape the candidate's public reputation to suit their own ideas after his nomination.

This writer believes that the labor movement stands to profit by the nomination of a progressive. He further believes that all pleas for compromise at this time are misleading in that they are not pleas for compromise at all. Mr. McAdoo's boom has subsided. Mr. McAdoo will not be a contender in the convention of 1928, but he may enter the battle with votes enough to give color to the fear of a deadlock. If he does it will be because practical politicians are stalling for a "compromise," i. e., opportunity to name the man.

The real "joker" in the Democratic deck is not the howling, fighting partisan, but the state boss with his delegation safely tucked into his vest pocket, who aims to abide his time and play politics.

A cool-headed, adroit player is Mr. Taggart and typical of the sort of state leader who will be "playing politics" at the next convention. It was bosses of this school who nominated Parker, Cox and Davis in "compromise" conventions, and who have always opposed progressive Democrats. Bryan never enjoyed their wholehearted support and neither did Wilson. Vivid personalities do not suit their purposes.

Nomination of any man other than a real progressive will be disappointing to a very large number of wage earners, organized and unorganized.

It seems to this writer that it is time for Democracy to abandon the soft touch of the gum-shoe politician virtuoso and go in for downright struggling to wrest the government away from the reactionary interests that now control it. The working man is demanding relief from the oppressive attitude assumed by forces now ascendant at Washington and particularly from the strait-jacket in which recent decisions of the Federal judiciary have placed it. Away with these compromisers who would make of Democracy only a faint shadow of its adversary!

If the party stands upon its traditional principles and goes down to defeat in 1928, that, in itself, will be something of a victory, for the party at least will have tried honestly and will have given millions of faithful Democrats a new sense of inspiration. Politics after all should not be regarded as a game of checkers, in which each shrewd move deserves applause, regardless of outcome, but rather as a contest of principles and a very serious business.

"It's (the Democratic Party's) perpetuation as an effective organization is not only desirable but essential if the people are to have watchful critics in Washington to detect and publish the increasing intimacies and alliances between the Republican Party and Big Business," Mr. Nicholson writes.

One who sees glory in so humble a role for the party of Jefferson and Jackson is a very modest partisan.

Again, the friend of Taggart and analyst of corn belt politics says: "Deliver us from any more of that Madison Square Garden stuff."



This is the prayer of the rank and file of the party, and it might easily be turned into a threat. If the Democratic Party must die, let it perish on the firing line and not by inglorious suicide."

Bravo! Those are the sentiments of millions of working men. But what was the Madison Square Garden stuff? It was the nomination of John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan for President and Vice-President and the adoption of a weak platform. To say that the bitterness engendered by the Smith-McAdoo contest greatly damaged Democratic chances is pure bunk. Once these two were eliminated nothing was left to feed this bitterness. Blame for the pitiful showing of Democracy in 1924 should be placed where it belongs—on the shoulders of those sectional bosses and bosslings who hung back and compelled compromise on a weak candidate. Mr. Davis no doubt is an estimable gentleman but he was practically unknown to the country and his connections were such as to endear him only to that class of leaders and voters whose affections were engaged elsewhere. And yet, mind you, Mr. Nicholson would have Democracy decide in advance to select a similarly blameless and tepid candidate next year.

Reactionary forces wrecked the Democratic Party in 1924. They slammed the door in labor's face. Organized and unorganized wage-earners looked hopefully to the party for some sign of friendliness and sympathy but were disappointed. In company with the late Samuel Gompers and other members of the American Federation of Labor executive council, this writer called upon the Democratic committee on platform to outline a few modest requests. We were given a brief hearing, but our pleas fell on deaf ears.

The Democratic platform committee denied every request of consequence that we made, and adopted the most reactionary platform that the party has stood upon in three decades. With both candidates and platform against them, the laboring classes could find no hope in Democratic success. The executive council of the A. F. of L. voted unanimously against supporting either the Republican or Democratic ticket. The vote for LaFollette was a protest vote, no man can say how many millions of stay-at-homes might have been drawn to the polls if the Democratic Party had offered them something to vote for. Workingmen and women refused in 1924 to vote for a reactionary, and will do likewise in 1928 whether he be a Republican or a Democrat.



THE UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY with headquarters at 1701 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., has completed all arrangements, complied with all laws governing insurance companies, and is now ready for business.

This company is owned and controlled entirely by trade unionists, or trade unions. There are over fifty International Unions that have purchased stock in the company. International Unions were limited in purchasing stock to \$40,000, or 800 shares. The stock is valued at \$50.00 a share and individual trade unionists can not purchase more than ten shares, amounting to \$500.00.

The entire stock of the company amounting to \$750,000.00 was sold without one dollar in commission paid to any person. This is something that was never before done in the history of the insurance world.



The writer has purchased the maximum allowed an individual—ten shares, first, because he believes that it is a sound investment, and second, because he feels there is a certain unwritten obligation on his part to help in any movement that is inaugurated by Labor which is clean, sound and healthy. Subscriptions for thousands of dollars worth of stock were received from unions and individuals which could not be filled by the company as the stock was substantially over-subscribed.

Practical and experienced insurance men are in charge of the office work and the insurance end of the company. The management, publicity and direction of the company are in the hands of practical and experienced national and international officers of trade unions.

Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor and for many years International President of the Photo Engravers' Union, has been elected President by the Board of Directors. Martin Ryan, General President of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, with many years of faithful and efficient service in the labor movement to his credit, has been elected Treasurer. Luther C. Steward, President of the National Federation of Federal Employees, elected Secretary, and George W. Perkins, for many years General President of the Cigarmakers' International Union, is one of the Vice-Presidents and Western representative of the company. All of the Board of Directors are officers of International Unions, amongst them Joseph N. Weber, President of the Musicians, T. A. Rickert, President of the Garment Workers, Thomas F. Flaherty, Secretary of the Post Office Clerks, William D. Mahon, President of the Street and Electric Railway Employees, A. A. Myrup, Secretary of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, Morris Sigman, President of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Al Kugler of the Brewery Workers' International Union, Thomas E. Burke, Secretary of the Plumbers, William J. Bowen, President of the Bricklayers, and many other able and tried-out national labor men.

There is no reason in the world why this insurance company should not be a success and why its stockholders should not receive substantial returns on their investment.

The rates governing insurance are about the same in all life insurance companies. Every now and then some company gives some small concession, above the others, on group insurance. However, certain conditions or rules may obtain, depending on the class of workers taken in and upon the earnings of the company and the decision reached by the management board. There is but one chance for this insurance company to lose, and that is on the re-investment of its funds and I am informed they have selected men of vast experience—experts in their line—to take care of its investments.

At the last meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor it was voted by the Council that \$15,000 worth of stock in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company be purchased by the Treasurer in the name of the American Federation of Labor. There is no stock of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company for sale just now to any one.

It is the intention of the company to have agents in the different local unions of the several international organizations throughout the country. A local agent can be chosen by the union and his name sent to the headquarters of the company and this agent will receive a certain commission on any insurance he may write either in group or individual



form. The families of the members of trade unions may also procure insurance or any information on same which they desire by communicating with the President, Matthew Woll, or the Secretary, Luther C. Steward, 1701 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

There is this satisfaction to the whole proceeding that, today, every one needs insurance, no matter how poor one may be, and the wealthier some people are the more insurance they take out. Intelligent people today realize that insurance is just the same as having money in the bank, and life insurance companies are much safer than many banks. Enormous profits have been made by insurance companies controlled by wealthy men who were instrumental in the formation of the companies. Labor's satisfaction in this new insurance company is that whatever profits are made by the company will accrue to the rank and file of the trade union movement. There is also the satisfaction that we know there will not be any technical or unjust questions or points raised by the Union Labor Life Insurance Company in order to beat or cheat the insured individual, as the trade union movement always does business in a manly, straightforward and honest manner. This is the policy that will be practiced and adopted by the Union Labor Life Insurance Company.



WITH THE BREAKING OFF of relations between England and Russia, it looked, for a few days, like England was getting back into her old stride, preparing for a serious crisis which might lead to war. But, there is no need of any one worrying about war in Europe. They are too poor and can not afford war. They are financially up against it, and will remain in that condition for the next fifteen or twenty years. At the end of that time, through the spreading of education and the enlightenment of the masses, there may be a different story to tell. Those secret diplomats influenced, sometimes, by industrial autocrats, may be replaced in the governments of Europe by the clear-thinking, sincere representatives of the working classes, who, after all, pay the highest price when war is on.

England got just what she deserved from the Russian Soviets. She had no right when establishing trade conditions to give them practically full recognition as an established representative government, based on the wishes of the people of Russia, but she did so in order to get in on the ground floor for trading purposes. She also believed by establishing such trade relations, the Soviets would lay off persecuting England in her colonies through their Communistic propaganda. We all now know how utterly she missed her guess as to the outcome. Not only did the Soviets continue their propaganda, making it unpleasant for England in her colonies, but they made London their headquarters for sending their propaganda throughout the world. The Soviets also carried on an intensive campaign against England in China, and the Chinese goodwill, for business purposes, is very much desired by England and in addition English merchants have large investments, especially in tea plantations in Ceylon and other places throughout that vast rich country.

It is also believed by many that the Soviet government through its agencies in London, during the General Strike, worked day and night, in an attempt to bring about civil war or revolution. The talk of the Soviets on revolution got in amongst some of the labor men of England, so I have heard; it did not get very far, but it worried the government.



I have before referred to the fact that while I was in London during the General Strike, last year, that it looked everywhere like the military conditions which obtained during the world war. Soldiers everywhere, with "cannon to the right of us, and cannon to the left of us," as in the story of the Light Brigade.

This is the condition which London presented and the multitudes were wondering why such military preparations prevailed and from what I have since heard, it is plain to be seen that the English government, headed by Mr. Baldwin, was afraid of something serious taking place amongst the masses of their own people. At any rate, England is now satisfied that the Soviet leadership can not be changed or made to understand what legally constituted governments stand for. The Soviet leadership is now discredited by England, not because they attempted to deceive England, but because England, herself, was deceived as to the Soviets. The Communist leaders of the Russian government are true to their doctrines. Where the weakness obtains is amongst our sentimentalists who are always crying "Give them a chance," and also amongst another class that have selfish financial motives in view, and who are willing to sacrifice even the safety of their own governments in order to obtain certain concessions and privileges promised them, providing they were successful in convincing the important governments of Europe as to the advisability of recognizing the Soviet government of Russia.

But, it is plain to us now, as a result of the break between England and Russia, that the Soviet government is reaching a very dangerous stage in its existence. France and Italy will follow England and America. Germany cannot afford to displease those four nations, especially America and England, and the present government of England will not be doing any business with Russia before another year has elapsed. Japan is sitting quietly by watching and praying for some serious crisis between Russia and other governments so that she may step in and take her very much desired slice of Russia and enable her people to spread out in territory adjacent to Japan. Japan is also playing the wise game in China, and were it not for its fear of the large and powerful governments of Europe, Japan would now be mixed up right and left in the Chinese situation, eventually controlling a large portion of that rich, but unfortunate country.

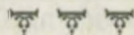
A short while ago Russia could have had recognition if she would agree to pay back to Wall Street, and some of the governments, the money borrowed by Kerensky, also some of the other debts legally agreed to before the Soviets entered upon the scene, and would also agree to withdraw her propaganda of endeavoring to convert the world to Sovietism. I am afraid now her chance for such an agreement is too late. Big Business is not over-scrupulous as to the class of men with which it will deal, if it is striking its own bargain. At any rate before conditions become any more settled or look any better in Europe, they will perhaps become a little worse. This is usually the manner in which important situations proceed. Mussolini with all his mouthings and splutterings has no more intention of bringing Italy into war with any of the large countries than I have of trying to duplicate the work of Lindbergh and he dares not tackle any of the small countries, much as he might like to do so, because standing over each of those small countries is some larger and more powerful nation.



It should not be forgotten that Italy has no raw materials whatever. Italy has no coal and every pound of coal they use must be shipped in there. Italy has no oil, no iron ore or any steel. All of the great staples which go to make a country prosperous and powerful are absent in Italy, and although the Italian lira has advanced from four to five cents within a year the bulk of the masses of the people of Italy are so impoverished that there is not any substantial wealth accumulated in that country. Italy's credit is fairly sound just now, according to financial reports, but, in truth, Italy is standing on the brink of a precipice, not knowing from day to day what may happen. There is as much despotism and destruction of individual freedom in the Fascism, or one-man government of Mussolini, as there is in the death-dealing, destructive government of Trotzky and Lenine.

The great rank and file of the governments of Europe, while they smilingly say Mussolini has saved Italy, detest his form of government as much as they do the Sovietism of Russia.

There will not be any wars. There will be splutterings and threats, bombastic statements made and startling headlines, written by clever newspaper men, printed from time to time, but, again I repeat, my judgment is, owing to the impoverished condition of Europe and the intelligent thought creeping into the minds of the masses of toilers, there is not likely to be any war between the countries in continental Europe.



## *A Glimpse of the Impressions Made Upon Me While Traveling Through Europe*

(Continued from last month)

HERE WE ARE IN DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland. I am at the Shelbourne Hotel. I was here in 1911 and 1919, but at that time the hotels were much better. I found that some of the old hotels were burned during the time of the fighting between the Black and Tans and the Sinn Feins (Irish rebels).

To those of our readers who may not know who the Black and Tans were, let me explain. It was an organization of picked rough men, many of whom had seen service during the great war. Most of them were British, picked by the British representatives who were endeavoring to run Ireland from Dublin castle, which was the British seat of government in Ireland.

To listen to the Irish people's description of those men and their actions, they were monsters, and the crimes they committed against innocent people in Ireland were almost as bad as the crimes supposed to have been committed by the Germans during the war.

The destruction of property in Dublin would indicate there had been a serious conflict. I was reminded of some of the scenes in France where the fighting was most bitter as I witnessed the destruction created by the Black and Tans. The Irish Sinn Feiners would retaliate, and vice versa. This condition prevailed for three years and even in the most remote parts of Ireland could be found destruction and poverty resulting from this awful conflict.



When I visited Ireland in 1919, running over there from London for a few hours, prosperity prevailed everywhere. It was after the ending of the war and Ireland had, during the war, sold all of her agricultural products to England at enormous prices. In addition, although Ireland had never submitted to the British "draft" there were over 80,000 Irishmen who volunteered and served in the British forces, and over 100,000 able-bodied men and women who left Ireland and engaged in work in England, and the service rendered industrially was almost as important as the service rendered at the front.

Every able-bodied man in England, with the exception of those engaged in occupations necessary for the carrying on of the war, was wearing a uniform and engaged in the service. Consequently, there was great need for labor in England and Irish labor served a useful and necessary purpose.

I believe I had the only room, with bath, in the Shelbourne Hotel, which is an old-time structure. It was fairly well furnished, but the food made up for any shortage in the room and its furnishings. I never ate any better food or received any better service than I received at that hotel. The rates, although somewhat higher than they were before the war, were much lower than the hotel rates in England and on the continent, with the exception of France.

Of course, I again visited historic Phoenix Park and looked at Dublin castle now occupied by Timothy Healey, the representative of the British government in Ireland, enjoying the title, I believe, of Governor-General.

Fate, and the years as they roll on, bring many changes. For many years, Timothy Healey was one of the most bitter fighters of the British government, that lived in Ireland. As a young man, he championed the Land-League; he fought and made his way in and out of the House of Commons until he became known as perhaps the cleverest and most able agitator for Irish freedom. He was also a shrewd, clever lawyer. Many times in his speeches did he denounce the treachery and cruelty, the plots and plans under the rule and regime of the Lord-Lieutenants and now he sits in the same chair and occupies the same position as the men he fought and denounced for so many years, and lives in the same house as his former enemies.

Of course, his position is practically without power. He simply reports to his superiors in London, matters of importance transpiring in the Free State. For this he receives an enormous salary, a beautiful castle, surrounded by lovely grounds, and all expenses connected with the castle are paid by the British government.

I visited Glasnevin cemetery and stood over the grave of one of the most beloved men that ever gave up his life for Ireland—Michael Collins. There is no monument or tomb there over him who sleeps beneath, simply a grave with the grass growing over it and a few flowers planted by his friends. Not far from him lies the body of his co-worker in the Irish cause, and the first president of the Free State, Arthur Griffith.

President Cosgrave, now occupying the leading position in the Irish home government, was one of their chums and he is doing everything in his power to have the names of Collins and Griffith honored and loved as they should be by the Irish people.

A short distance from the graves of Collins and Griffith stands the vault, or tomb, of the great statesman O'Connell, the emancipator of the



Irish people. Not only was O'Connell a great lover of freedom and one of the most brilliant characters of his day, but he was also recognized as one of the leading legal minds of that generation. In 1828, when elected as a member of Parliament from West Clare, under the laws of England, he was not entitled to a vote because he was a Catholic. His opponent at that time was a Protestant gentleman and a wealthy landlord, the Honorable Veasey Fitzgerald. O'Connell, however, was allowed a voice, without a vote, in the House of Commons and he made good use of his voice in the cause of religious freedom, and finally succeeded in getting sufficient votes of the Protestant gentlemen, members of the House of Commons, to pass the Emancipation Bill, which gave a Catholic in the House of Commons a vote.

There lies his casket amongst the caskets of his forefathers. Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims and tourists visit there each year. O'Connell died in Genoa on his way to Rome to see the Pope for the purpose of endeavoring to have the Pope use his influence with the young fighters for Irish freedom led by William Smith O'Brien, who in 1847-1848, believed they could overthrow British power in Ireland by physical force. O'Connell died, bequeathing his body to Ireland and his heart to Rome. His heart is encased in a casket which is held in the Irish College in Rome, which I also had an opportunity of visiting.

The old Parliament House on College Green had been destroyed, although a part of it was still standing. The government Post Office was completely demolished by the Sinn Feiners, and many other buildings of national historic importance.

I visited the race course in the Curragh of Kildare, about thirty miles from Dublin and saw the greatest steeple-chase by Irish hunters that could possibly been seen anywhere.

I made many inquiries as to conditions and although the hearts of the people were relieved because of the ending of the civil war, great suffering and want prevailed. The government was functioning as best it could. There was, as prevails in every country throughout the world, great dissatisfaction against the government because of the enormous taxation.

It was indeed pitiful to see this little country so divided up, with most of the successful industrial counties in Ireland still under British sovereignty, pledging their allegiance to England, although having a form of home government. The northern counties, whose people are led by Sir Edward Carson, still remain affiliated to England. They refused to come in under the laws of the Free State.

Ireland, from point to point, north and south, measures about three hundred miles and from east to west, about one hundred and eighty miles—smaller than even the smallest of our states. Industrially, the northern counties are more progressive than the southern counties. Most of the linen mills are in the North, or in the counties which are not governed by Free State Laws. Also the big ship building yards of Belfast are outside the Free State. This is a serious loss to the Free State, especially as they need revenue. I am inclined to think that it is not entirely a case of religious bitterness between the people of the North and South, which keeps the North out of the Free State. Some of the business men over there explained to me that the North remained outside the Free State simply because they were afraid of being taxed enormously by the new government, and if enormous taxes were placed on northern industries,



• it would be impossible for them to compete with the British textile mills and the British ship yards.

The northern leaders claimed there was so little industry in Ireland, that in order to obtain revenue, the Free State Government would be compelled to levy heavy taxes on all the industries of the country. The average honest and real religious person in Southern Ireland will argue that it is because of religious difference that the northern counties remain outside, but those in the South who read and understand cannot be fully convinced by this argument and are more inclined to think that it is business reasons, or taxation, which has caused and is continuing the division.

The gathering of ashes and other garbage and the cleaning of the streets of Dublin is done by a contractor. The government submitted the contract to bids and a French concern was awarded the contract because they guaranteed to do the work in accordance with the specifications and submitted the lowest bid.

It is the aim of the Irish government to open up public work as much as possible, such as the building of roads, and other improvements, which will tend to encourage tourists from Europe and America to visit Ireland.

There is a great shortage of fuel in Ireland. Peat, which is commonly called turf, and the main heating fuel of the poor people for centuries, is almost entirely used up. There are no coal mines in Ireland with the exception of a soft coal somewhat similar to the lignite of our country, which is found in and around Kilkenny. This coal has more heating units than turf but much less heating power than English or American coal. As a result of this condition most of the heating is done by coal especially in the cities and towns, which comes from England and Wales and is sold at a very high price. In some parts of Ireland I found the townspeople paying as high as \$20.00 to \$25.00 a ton for coal.

When I went down around Limerick I looked over the great development of the River Shannon. This development is going to cost the government many millions of dollars. The work also was submitted to bids. The highest bidder was an Irish contractor, the second highest was an English firm, a French contracting concern was third, and the fourth, and lowest, was a German concern, and they got the contract. They are doing the work with German engineers and machinery, and Irish labor. From this work when completed, the government expects to obtain power sufficient to serve Southern Ireland.

It is rather strange when you consider that for many years the men now in control of the Irish parliament were always denouncing foreign invasion and foreign control, yet as soon as they get their own government, the two principal contracts let out are given to foreign contractors, one a German and the other a Frenchman. However, they should not be censured or criticized as money is hard to raise in Ireland and the men running the government of Ireland must get the greatest value for every shilling expended, and there is no country in Europe that can do better in dredging and digging than Germany, because they have the engineers and the equipment.

The laborer working on this development of the River Shannon is getting thirty-two shillings a week for a ten-hour day. This is about \$8.00. The men went on strike against the German contractor for a higher wage (they are part of the Irish Laborers' Union with headquarters in Dublin) but after many weeks of fighting the strike was lost. The Irish government rendered all the aid it could to the contractor. As a result of this,



and other conditions, the Irish Labor Movement is not over friendly to the present Irish government.

There are still some union men in Ireland, especially in Cork and the northern counties, that are affiliated with the English unions. The dock workers and laborers around Cork and Queenstown, also the Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, belong to the English trade unions, but the rate of wages paid to the members of those unions in England are much higher than the wages paid in Ireland and, in many instances, the working hours are longer in Ireland.

Jack Bromley representing the railroad engineers in England tells me that some of the best union men and fighters they have in their organization are the men in Ireland, and he said in the midst of the agitation when it was dangerous for a person to be out in the dark by himself in certain parts of Ireland, he was absolutely safe and fully protected from danger by members of his union. Ben Tillett, representing the dock workers and laborers, speaks in the same manner. There is so much unemployment, which brings about poverty, in that little country that it is almost impossible just at present to win a strike.

In the old days in Ireland there was considerable imbibing of intoxicating liquors. Liquor being very cheap, it was the custom of the good natured, impulsive Irishmen to express their love for one another by "treating," and sometimes the poor and discouraged persons buried their troubles in a glass of liquor—as they thought—but unfortunately instead of burying their troubles, many of them, as we only too well know, brought on more trouble. At any rate, drinking liquor to excess is a thing of the past both in Ireland and in England. There is no need for prohibition laws over there as liquor now is very expensive. In Ireland Guinness Stout sells (for less than a pint) at 9 and 10 pence (20 cents). Whiskey that used to sell for 6 cents a glass is now selling for 36 cents a drink, and as money is very scarce there is but little drinking. Because of this and also due to the high cost of living, there is not much "treating" there today, in most cases each man pays for his own drink.

You may wonder why this condition prevails. The answer is, that in Ireland and England the need for money by the government is so great that they tax nearly everything and of course the first articles they tax are liquors and tobacco. This brings to my mind that in our country if the government would amend the Volstead Act and compel each person to pay a dollar a drink for whiskey and 50 cents a drink for ale or beer, as the bootleggers are now doing, there would not be so much drinking.

I visited Killarney, the world renowned and beautiful lakes, and they are just as beautiful as painted or pictured. No one visiting Europe should fail to visit this paradise of verdant green with its beautiful sunshine and rain. Around the lakes there are several beautiful hotels, and tourists from all parts of the world are again beginning to visit there.

During the years of war and turmoil the honest peasant natives said that the place was like a graveyard, no visitors coming there, but they now say: "Thank God, the clouds are passing and people with money are coming back again."

Should you visit this beautiful and picturesque spot in rainy weather you will be in for rather an unpleasant and tiresome experience, but if you should reach there when the sun is shining you will find it one of the most beautiful places in the world.

I visited the Gap of Dunloe and the impression it left on my mind



will never be obliterated as long as life lasts. Every place in this little country is interesting and quaint. The honest peasant folk make you feel at home, and although you pity them and their surroundings, true to their native heritage, there is always a smile, a joke and a pleasant word of welcome.

In driving along the road should you stop at one of the small farm houses and ask for a drink of water, the mother, father or whoever meets you at the door, would never think of offering you water but would bring out a large pitcher of milk, even if it were the last they had in the house. In the villages it is much different, there is nothing to give away because they do not have anything. Those who are over seventy years of age and have a little influence, come under the old-age pension, which is being carried on by the Irish government as it was by the British. The old-age pension is about ten shillings a week, or equal to \$2.50. It is much more appreciated than the poorhouse. The poorhouse gave the sting of pauper, and the poor people are very sensitive.

I found conditions depressing and disappointing and, here and there, a great deal of grumbling and fault-finding, but the Irish people never lose heart or become discouraged. They always look forward with hope and they seem quite confident their government will be successful in the end in bringing back prosperity, and are also somewhat hopeful that the northern counties will decide to come in under the government of the Free State.

I left there on a Cunard steamer, sailing from Queenstown and arriving in New York on June 16th, after experiencing two days of dense and fearful fog just before landing and believe me, to use the slang of the street, I was tickled to death to see once more the Statue of Liberty and to be on dock with a few of my good, old friends who were waiting to bid me welcome back home again.

In this series of articles in which I have endeavored to convey to you through my rambling thoughts and expressions my observations of the different countries I visited, I hope I have given you some idea or conception of the conditions that obtain in the several countries. It has been an interesting and helpful experience to me and an improvement both mentally and physically.

It is quite tiresome, and you experience many unpleasant conditions traveling from place to place, packing up and getting out, but after you have returned and are sitting back in your home or office, the benefits obtained from such a trip are so substantial that you feel fully repaid for all the inconvenience you may have experienced.

My only wish is that such of our people as can afford it will visit those countries and see for themselves the happiness and suffering prevailing in foreign countries. After such a trip one has a greater understanding of conditions as they are and a greater sympathy for humankind, and, above all, it makes one appreciate his own country more than ever, because there is no land like ours, no government—even with all its imperfections—like ours, which gives us so much freedom. There are no class of people that enjoy the things of life to any greater extent, and there is no manhood or womanhood in any country in the world equal to that of our dear and beloved United States.

THE END.



# CORRESPONDENCE

*Los Angeles, Cal.*

June 9, 1927.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, President,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I trust you will pardon this intrusion on your valuable time. After reading your editorial, punctuated with heart beats, logic and love of mankind, I cannot forbear dropping you a line.

The editorial alluded to is in the June number of our official magazine.

Brother Tobin, your editorial really got under my belt. Your summing up of the struggles and of the battles that I know you yourself encountered and overcame does me proud to know that I have carried a card in the Brotherhood of Teamsters as a member of the Knights of Labor in a Federal Union, or a bona fide local, chartered by the International Brotherhood, for forty-five years.

I took out membership in the Knights of Labor when a mere boy, seventeen years of age, when I was driving eight mules, close to the little town of Dixon in Solano County, California; and the experience in that organization left a microbe in my system that will last until the curtain of Eternity shuts off my vision and my activities cease.

It further does me proud when I look over the list of names of the men who are responsible for our splendid Brotherhood. Men like Michael Casey, who as a diplomat fighting for Labor, has no superiors and but few equals. Casey, who has just been selected by one of the most potent Labor Organizations in the annals of man to represent that organization in a Labor Congress that convenes across the channel.

Casey at one time wrestled with a

derrick fork in the San Joaquin Valley when the heat was intense. He also worked on a dairy, milked cows and did other menial work on the ranches of California. From there to a dray over the cobblestones of San Francisco, California.

When the clock struck for organization in San Francisco Casey "went to the bat." And Brother Tobin, he has been to the bat and to the mat ever since. And his footprints, if I may use the term, will be felt and appreciated when Casey has entered upon the journey "from whence no traveler returns."

And along with Casey are the names of John McLaughlin, John O'Connell, Bill Neer, John Gillespie, Thomas L. Hughes, Secretary and Treasurer of our Brotherhood, and you, yourself, Brother Tobin, who was selected by the War President of our Country to carry the message of Organized Labor to men in a foreign country, and with whose stewardship men of Labor were well pleased.

In reading your editorial, Brother Tobin, these names flashed across my mind, and carried me back to the furrowed fields when I was a strip of a boy with a pair of blankets and a bullseye lantern, the essential tools in a mule skinner's life in the Golden State of California.

Listen, Brother Tobin, an organization that can take men from the derrick fork and the dray seats and place them high in the councils of men has something substantial to recommend it. Hence my delight in being privileged to answer the roll call at a Teamsters' meeting.

The fight that you yourself waged to redeem the Brotherhood is one that will place your name among the immortals of Labor leaders, for there is no yardstick that can measure, no



scales that can weigh, no brush that can paint the good that has accrued to the overworked and underpaid teamsters of our land, as the organization that was given re-birth by yourself.

Here's to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters! May its beneficent influence encircle the globe until it has embraced every man who assists the transportation of the world.

Listen again! I'm glad I'm a TEAMSTER.

Yours fraternally,  
J. B. DALE,

General Organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

### *St. Louis, Mo.*

June 11, 1927.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, President,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I never was more proud of my membership in our great International Union than in the recent annual convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor.

First: The St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union has as its able and upstanding President, Daniel J. Murphy, our International Vice-President, and the writer of this letter was honored with an election as one of the C. T. L. U. delegates to the convention.

Second: In the convention, Brother Harry R. Norman, business agent of Local 603 and the pride of the St. Louis Teamsters movement, was elected member of the State Federation Executive Board.

Third: Brother Wm. Ryan, President of Local 600, was chosen as one of the St. Louis vice-presidents of the Federation, and "Buck" Ryan is one of our real St. Louis boys.

Fourth: Secretary F. D. Brown of

the Kansas City Bread Drivers was elected fraternal delegate to the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and the president of the same union was elected fraternal delegate to the Kansas Federation.

We should take pride in the fact that our union develops men able to command such wide recognition. We should all take a new look at our membership cards and reconcentrate our lives and our best self to the great organization that these cards represent.

MARTIN A. DILLMON,  
Local No. 751.

### *Scranton, Pa.*

June 17, 1927.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, President,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

How have you been attending your local meeting of late? Are you protecting the contract your union has got for you? Remember it is your duty and every other member's duty to see that the contract you are working under is lived up to. Many times disputes that arise could be settled without difficulty if you were present when the case came up. Most of the dissatisfaction in local unions comes from the men who do not understand the situation. I know that sometimes the meetings are long, and we do not get home until late. Now the reason for this is that you are not there to help things along. Let's all get together and make it our business to see just what is going on. Come to the meetings. Remember you are protecting yourself and your employer, also your local union when you take part in the activities.

Yours fraternally,  
ORVILLE C. SKELTON,  
Local No. 229, Scranton.



---

AT A CONFERENCE held recently in New York between a Committee on Wages and Working Conditions of the American Railway Express Company and representatives of our International Union, we took up and discussed fully, working rules, wage scales and grievances as applied to our craft.

Messrs. L. R. Gwyn, J. F. Baker, W. E. Beckner, H. E. Cartwright, C. S. Chase, C. H. Emery and W. W. Owens represented the American Railway Express Company; General President Daniel J. Tobin, John M. Gillespie, M. J. Cashal, Thomas P. O'Brien, T. E. Shaughnessy, Thomas J. Lyons and E. J. Slater were the representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers.

Several changes were made in connection with the new agreements; others were tried for; but due to various reasons we were unsuccessful in getting all that we desired at this time. However, a more thorough understanding of all the rules governing our end of the express business was gained by those present, and they will be in a position to take the questions back to their respective organizations and submit them for consideration in an intelligent manner.

The wage scale of New York, New Jersey and Newark, after a long discussion, was indefinitely postponed owing to unfavorable conditions now in existence. The matter has not been disposed of, but will be taken up at a later date in the proper way, as it has been placed on file for the present only.

In the case of the Philadelphia, Pa., agreement, it was the consensus of opinion of those present that it be taken care of in the same way as the other eastern locals.

We, also, took up the case of Brother Moscovits of Local No. 623, of Philadelphia, Pa. This matter has been on the calendar for adjustment since December, 1925. The committee is pleased to announce that finally it has been successful in getting a settlement for this member with twelve weeks' back pay. Giving this particular mention at this time is to bring to the attention of our membership that where we have an appeal case—where the evidence shows that justice may not have been done or the punishment was too severe—that our International Union will go the entire distance for the proper adjustment.

However, it must be absolutely understood that we do not lack courage, when a member is in the wrong, to give a square deal to those with whom we are doing business. We will not take up the time of any committee, hoping, to use a phrase that emphatically expresses it, that lightning may hit somewhere and bring us luck.

Several of what we know to be "rump" organizations have in the past taken up everything and anything submitted to them; by so doing, glutting up the files, using unnecessary time and practically getting no where, as it is generally known that there is a loss of about ninety per cent of such stupid cases. This sort of thing, of course, is never made part of the "mud-slinging" propaganda of those groups.

Some day, we hope in the near future, when the vehicle department of the Express Company is all under our International Union, it will be possible to get the proper adjustment on wages and conditions and have these placed where they should be, so that higher wages will obtain in the localities where living conditions are higher.

JOHN M. GILLESPIE.

---



*Official Magazine of the*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS  
STABLEMEN and HELPERS  
of America**

---

*Wear the Emblem of Our  
Organization*

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



*The Above Cuts Represent the*  
**Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob**  
*Sold by the General Office*

**THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

Buttons . . .	\$ .25 apiece
Cuff Buttons .	1.00 a pair
Watch Charms	1.50 apiece



*All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to*

**THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary**

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA